

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND IUU FISHING ACT

**HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Human Trafficking and IUU Fishing Act. I thank my colleagues, Congressman GRIJALVA (D-AZ) and Congresswomen RADEWAGEN (R-AS) and BONAMICI (D-OR), for their support as original cosponsors.

Increasingly, we are seeing foreign fishing fleets forcing vulnerable people—migrant workers taken or smuggled out of their home countries and coerced into taking illegal narcotics as stimulants—to fish around the clock without rest, out of fear for their very lives.

Human trafficking and forced labor in the global seafood industry is, very simply, a form of modern slavery.

The United Nations' International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Organization for Migration all recognize human trafficking, forced labor, and related transnational organized crime in the seafood industry to be pressing global problems.

In June 2018, the U.S. State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report identified more than 40 countries with substantial human trafficking and forced labor across their seafood industries and supply chains.

This is especially true in southeast Asia and the south Pacific, where IUU fishing dominates much of the seafood industry.

Right now, trafficked persons who were forced into the IUU fishing industry remain marooned on sparse islands in the South China Sea, waiting to be rescued.

Seafood products harvested with slave labor are largely untraceable and could end up in our grocery store aisles, on the menu at our restaurants, or on our family dinner tables.

Last year, the United States imported some \$21.5 billion in seafood products from abroad.

Congress and the Executive Branch have a responsibility to ensure that the United States does not import any seafood associated with human trafficking, forced labor, or other human rights abuses.

To address this problem, our Human Trafficking and IUU Fishing Act would add the Secretary of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries) to the President's existing Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, chaired by the Secretary of State.

Human trafficking and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing rank among the top global crimes.

These criminal activities generate billions in illicit profits each year for transnational criminal organizations and other groups responsible for human rights abuses.

Since 2016, U.S. Customs and Border Protection has detained 15 shipments of seafood processed illegally in mainland China by North Korean workers under forced labor.

With poor traceability and a lack of accountability in the global seafood supply chain, we simply do not know where our seafood products come from or the conditions under which they are harvested and processed.

We must ensure that American fishermen are never expected to compete against foreign seafood imports harvested with slave labor.

Our bipartisan bill builds upon the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386), sponsored by Congressman SMITH (R-NJ) from New Jersey.

I urge all my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring the Human Trafficking and IUU Fishing Act.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present during roll call vote number 397, 398, and 399 on September 13, 2018, due to recent surgery. Had I been present, on roll call vote number 397, I would have voted NO; on roll call vote number 398, I would have voted YES; and on roll call vote number 399, I would have voted YES.

### RECOGNIZING MIKE ANDREW LEPRINO

**HON. MIKE COFFMAN**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mike Andrew Leprino. Mike passed away on August 30th, and leaves behind a legacy of hard work, generosity, and community service. He truly lived the American dream. His loss will be greatly felt in our community, as well as across Colorado, California, and the United States.

Mike was the son of Italian immigrants who came to the United States in 1914. Eventually settling in Colorado, the Leprino's opened a small Italian grocery store in 1950 where they sold a variety of cheeses, in the style of their native Italy. While chain grocery stores competition caused their small business to close, the Leprino's did not despair, instead they came up with a new way to thrive by entering the newly booming market of cheese for pizzas. Soon their new company, Leprino Foods, began to grow exponentially.

Mike was a pillar in the Denver community. A banker, developer and community servant. Some of the greatest treasures and neighborhoods in our state were built and funded by Mike. He gave back relentlessly to his state and country, something that he also instilled in each of his children.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better example of the American dream, than that of Mike,

and his parent's before him. They always remained optimists and Mike is someone who from humble beginnings built an enviable legacy in our state. We can all take a lesson in hard work, determination, and the entrepreneurial spirit from Mike Leprino. He is preceded in death by his wife Joan, son Michael, sister Ange Testa, and brother Lou. Mike is survived by his wife Suzy, daughters; Laurie Leprino, Nancy Leprino, and Mary Leprino. He is also survived by 6 grandchildren, 2 great-grandchildren, sister Marie Videtto and brother Jim Leprino. Those of us who were fortunate enough to know Mike and his indomitable optimism and spirit will miss him.

### RECOGNIZING THE BICENTENNIAL OF MARTINSBURG, INDIANA

**HON. TREY HOLLINGSWORTH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Bicentennial of Martinsburg, Indiana.

Martinsburg was founded in the wilderness of southern Indiana less than two years after the Hoosier State joined the union. Over the course of 200 years, the inevitable forces of time and nature have changed Martinsburg, but fortunately much remains the same.

Martinsburg is still a town that prides itself on being a friendly place to grow up and a good place to raise a family. It is still a town that knows that small-town values of decency, hospitality, and hard work are worth protecting.

It is a town that remembers and treasures its heritage. Members of the namesake Martin family still live, work, and worship here. In fact, since 1859, residents have been able to shop or just visit at Billy Martin's Store. Today, they boast that they are the oldest operating store to be passed down from father to son in the entire state of Indiana.

It is a town that understands that when disaster strikes, the only way to rebuild is to rebuild together. Many of the homes and storefronts look different today than in the old pictures because while the tornado may have destroyed homes, it did not destroy this community.

Martinsburg is not just part of the fabric of our Hoosier history, but also our American history. Each year, millions of visitors to the Smithsonian have the opportunity to see the orange school bus that carried rural children to school in Martinsburg during the 1930s and '40s.

Much has changed, but the spirit and values that have made this community great for two centuries have not. Martinsburg is truly a magnificent addition to Washington County and the state of Indiana. I am honored to represent this town and its people on the 200th anniversary of their founding. Here's to the next 200 years of friendship, fellowship, and community in Martinsburg, Indiana.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVERSON MUSEUM OF ART

**HON. JOHN KATKO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Everson Museum of Art's 50th anniversary. Everson has long been the premier art museum in Central New York, helping drive the regional economy and contributing to the identity of our community. Located at 401 Harrison Street in downtown Syracuse, the building is considered a leading example 1960s architecture.

Everson traces its roots back to 1897, when art historian George Fisk Comfort established the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts. The museum grew rapidly and was constantly changing its location to house an extensive collection. It was not until 1968 that a permanent museum was built, made possible through a generous donation by Helen Everson. In honor of Mrs. Everson's gift, the new art collection was renamed Everson Museum of Art.

The museum is home to nearly 11,000 pieces of art, including paintings, sculptures, ceramics, and videos. Notable works are portraits of George Washington, Edward Hick's *The Peaceable Kingdom* and several Marja Vallila sculptures. Additionally, Everson holds the distinction of displaying one of the first video art collections in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing Everson Museum of Art's 50th anniversary. Under the excellent leadership of Director Elizabeth Dunbar, it is my hope the museum continue to thrive for many years to come. Furthermore, I encourage my colleagues in the House to applaud all talented artists and their contributions to communities around the country.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FREDERICK GROVER, M.D.

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions of a remarkable Coloradan, Frederick Grover, M.D., who on September 20th will retire after nearly 50 years of exemplary professional, military and community service.

Dr. Grover has been a powerful force in our community; he has had an extraordinary career as a cardiothoracic surgeon at our pre-eminent medical institutions and is a recognized national leader in his field.

Dr. Grover is a graduate of Duke University School of Medicine. He completed his residency training at Duke and the University of Colorado. After two years of service in the U.S. Navy in San Diego, he spent 19 years at University of Texas at San Antonio Health Science Center in the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery. He then became the head of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery at the University of Colorado School of Medicine and Chief of Surgical Services at the De-

partment of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Denver.

His impact will be felt for decades through his active participation in the training and mentoring of more than 50 thoracic surgery residents, his clinical work in the areas of acquired adult cardiac surgery and lung and heart transplantation and his dedication to international medical missions.

Dr. Grover's legacy includes a new chair, with its first appointee serving this year, at the University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine: The Fred and Carol Grover Endowed Chair in Surgery.

Dr. Grover served as President of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (SOTS) from 2006 to 2007 and has worked closely with my office and the entire Colorado congressional delegation over many years to impact federal health care legislation.

As a fellow congregant at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, I have seen Dr. Grover's commitment to his community and to improving people's health on a global scale. He has been on Montview's Global Mission Committee since 2003 and has led numerous medical missions to Nepal, improving health care facilities and performing life-saving surgeries.

He is also very much a family man, devoted to especially to his grandchildren—who range in age from grade school to college. He has made a point of bringing each of them, when very young, to Washington DC so they could experience our nation's capital. I have been proud to host them in Congress, even on the House floor itself.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor my friend Fred Grover for his dedication to patients, his compassion and his significant participation in the civic life of Colorado. It is an honor to celebrate his service.

CELEBRATING THE BOROUGH OF WANAQUE'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Borough of Wanaque located in the County of Passaic, New Jersey, on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary.

The original occupants of Passaic County were the Lenape Indians, who were attracted to the land for its diverse natural resources and abundance of freshwater sources, which they utilized for fishing, hunting, and navigation. Wanaque is the name given to the valley by the Lenape and has been translated as "valley of sassafras." In 1697, Dutch settlers began to settle within the region and included such families as the Beams, Sloats, Van Dines, Vreelands, Van Wagoners, Ryersons, and many others. Like the Native Americans, they were drawn to the region for its natural resources, and they established settlements along the Passaic River, which was navigable to Manhattan and was used as a trade route until the incorporation of the Erie Railroad in 1836. The growth of industry in Passaic County was directly connected to the presence of its rich natural resources. The activities of the early Dutch settlers centered on farming. Sheep were also raised and their wool was

spun and woven into cloth. Timber was cut from the surrounding forest and hauled to newly constructed sawmills and gristmills to be made into lumber for houses.

The Boroughs of Wanaque and Ringwood were originally part of Pompton Township, a since defunct township. Pompton Township was originally formed in 1797, from portions of Saddle River Township and Franklin Township in Bergen County, and incorporated on February 21, 1798. When Passaic County was formed in 1837 it included Pompton Township. The borough of Pompton Lakes was formed in 1895 and was the first municipality to split from the township. The township was divided on February 23, 1918, into the three boroughs of Bloomingdale, Ringwood, and Wanaque, with the remaining portion passing to Pompton Lakes. This ultimately ended the existence of Pompton Township.

The early settlements in the Wanaque Valley were induced by the presence of rich mines of iron ore discovered in the early part of the 18th Century. For this reason, Ringwood has been referred to as the birthplace of the American iron industry. Cornelius Board, a Welsh miner who entered the Wanaque Valley in 1737, may have been the first to mine ore in the area. In 1740, he built a forge along the Ringwood River (the present-day Wanaque River), which marked the beginning of the Ringwood Iron Works. Later that year the Ogden family bought property from Board, built their first iron furnace, and established the Ringwood Company. The forests provided wood for the manufacture of charcoal, which was in turn sold to the iron mines.

After 1763, a dozen highly productive mines were opened in the area, and many forges and furnaces were located throughout the Wanaque Valley. Peter Hasenclever acquired the property for the London Company and made improvements to enlarge the ironworks. He added needed acreage around Ringwood and Long Pond and constructed a dam on Tuxedo Pond to provide waterpower. Hasenclever established Ringwood Manor as an iron plantation and imported over 500 mine workers from Germany and Britain. After a series of changing property owners, the iron mines were expanded during the mid-19th Century. However, the iron industry in Ringwood did not continue for very long; by 1880, the iron ore from the region was being replaced by ores from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota. The growing railroad network across the country enabled the transport of ores from elsewhere in the country, and the market for locally available ores diminished. By 1893 iron production at Ringwood ceased, and the facility closed its doors.

In the late 1800s, the Wanaque Valley had turned further toward industrialization, and before the century's close, four blacksmith shops, a feed mill, a grist mill, a tannery, and a bobbin factory were located there. A paper industry was established in Borough of Wanaque, and the grist mill, which stood near the present location of the Wanaque Dam, became the Wanaque River Paper Company in 1892. The paper mill was owned by local resident Robert D. Carter who employed many of the area's residents. In the 1920s the Wanaque River Paper Company was lost to the impending construction of the Wanaque Reservoir.

Another major industry in the Wanaque Valley prior to the reservoir's construction was the